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☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Agricultural.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

From the (Baltimore) Federal Republican.

We are happy to observe about us a rational and steady growth of public opinion in favour of agriculture. It argues well for the prosperity of our country to find men of education and feeling acting as practical farmers.—To agriculture, a nation that has the right ambition of being virtuous and great, will first address itself; and there can be no better proof that the hearty and sound elements of political economy are thoroughly understood in any country, than to see the ploughman and corn grower respected and respectable. Nothing, at this moment, so contributes to the durability of China, and her government, with all its regulated system, its world of abuse, ignorance and error, and its overgrown and hungry population—nothing so contributes to the upholding of the huge fabric of its government, as the amazing veneration there shown to farmers and agriculture. The noblest spectacle, among all the parade of war and politics, and all the pageantry and coruscation of imperial government, for the contemplation of the philosopher and the statesman, must be that, in which the great emperor of China, the emperor of a country whose smallest provinces are empires, is seen publicly turning up the earth, in the presence of all his subjects, all his armies, all his nobility, all his household and household gods—with a plough. Such is true nobility!—Such is being indeed the father of one's country!

We are in a fair way to feel a like veneration for the tillers of the earth in America.—Our farmers begin to feel that there is a greatness as well as goodness and innocence in working in the open air, and trusting to the God of harvests for a blessing upon their labour. They are losing that idle and childish ambition of seeing their sons lawyers, ministers, doctors and shop-keepers. They begin to regard a gentleman farmer, with a stock of good sense and a good education, with a plenty of sober theory in his brain, and a good practical knowledge of farming and grazing, to temper his *experimentalizing*, as the true gentleman after all. And they are right. It is a proud name. To be indeed a FARMER—is to be one of God's own children—a good and wise man.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Time to her shall count each day,
Which from you it takes away.

Wretched indeed would be the condition of our species, if we were irrevocably doomed to be the victims, as we are the produce, of time. Like the beasts of the field, we should grow up from the imbecility of childhood to the decrepitude of age, acquiring animal strength one day which we were to lose the next; and after we had shed the bloom of our youth, should possess nothing which could claim the admiration or even respect of our fellow-creatures. But happily for mankind, we are blessed with faculties which, though increased, are seldom diminished by length of years. He whose wisdom is enlarged with years, will lose scarcely any thing which he ought to value by continuation of life. The vigorous efforts of manhood may be more admired, but the sober wisdom of age will always be respected.

But how little of this pious and consoling sentiment do we entertain for the fair sex.—From them every day takes away something of that parting beauty which is so rarely possessed, and so transiently enjoyed. Their infancy passes away without real pleasure; the bloom of youth is but for an hour, and their age is destitute of all those intellectual engagements which alone can make it attractive or even happy.

These considerations have often suggested to my mind the inquiry, whether they have been consigned to this miserable state of uncertain and transitory bliss by nature, or whether it is the effect of art? I was convinced that they never attained those powers of the mind which make the age of man more illustrious than his youth, only because we have prevented them from doing so; that they are perfect by nature, but are crippled by education.

I am about to examine, what may in general terms be stated to be, that the capacity of man for intellectual attainments is less than that of woman. They are said to possess more fancy and less judgment, a greater propensity to the frivolities of romance, but less aptitude for the severer studies of science.—That the intellectual powers of woman are, under the present state of things, inferior to those of man, is no better proof of any natural imbecility of intellect, than the inferiority of the unlearned is, that they are born with less capacity for improvement than the learned. The fact which is the foundation of the inference, is as undisputed in the one case as in the other. In the first case I would ask, how do we learn that their minds are inferior to those of men? By never observing them to perform those great exploits, or to exercise those abilities which have adorned many men in every age of the civilized world.

It may be asked how it has happened that men have always gained the ascendancy over woman in the outset, unless they did so by superior sagacity. They have done it by physical force.—They compel the women to perform the drudgeries of life, while they spend the day in the recreations of the chase, or in indolence at home. They occupied their own minds as they pleased, and directed the exertions of their wives as they pleased. These reasons alone appear to me to be sufficient to account for the very few instances upon record of great powers of mind being displayed by women; but when united with that difference of education which men first imposed by force, and now continue by custom, the conclusion is irresistible. For this difference of education, there is this additional reason, women are constituted by nature to be the nurses of children, while the superior energy and activity of man renders him more capable of providing a subsistence for the family. Accordingly, in all countries the economy of the house is assigned to them. But as if this end which they are ultimately to reach, was the only one which they are capable of attaining, they are fitted by education for scarcely any other business or enjoyment. That one of the objects for which they were created was to attend to children, is, then, neither a proof of inferiority of capacity, nor that their minds, such as they are, should not be cultivated. Still it has every where been adopted, and we think it quite enough that girls should devote the first ten or twelve years of their lives to learning to read and write their own language.—Their education is completed, according to this course, at the period when that of a boy fairly begins.

I submit it to your candor, whether this picture of female education in this country, and its consequences, be not, in the general, too true? I admit that there are some brilliant exceptions to it; and these exceptions confirm my argument, that the inferiority of women in the walks of science and literature, results not from any inherent defect of genius, but from the unpardonable and even infamous manner in which their education is neglected.

These reasons are amply sufficient to account for the actual difference of mind between the two sexes. But those gentlemen who have dissected and analyzed the subject with the dexterity of surgeons, and the sagacious curiosity of philosophers, would imagine I had not perceived the true point of all their reasoning, if I were to pass over in silence their metaphysical distinction.

Women are said to possess less acuteness of discernment, less power of argument, and a less extended mode of thinking than men. They are accused of a natural predilection for light and frivolous pursuits, as poetry and romance, and an aversion to the severer studies of philosophy. I shall not stop to question whether those assertions be true; for it appears to me, that it would be a miracle, under the prevailing customs and system of education, if they were false. A man, after having spent the first twenty or thirty years of his life in a close application to the mathematics, the languages, the subtilties of the ancient school men, and a continual contention with the author he reads, or some college rival who has embraced a different theory of physics or system of morality, enters on the business of life prepared for the senate, the bar, or the pulpit. The melancholy contrast of education and mode of life in women has already been mentioned. Their minds are suffered to languish under the constraints of a narrow education, and to pine in the deleterious shades of a fatal custom. The natural vigor of intellect has never been strengthened by exercise, nor the germ of fancy ever been developed by a timely and judicious culture. It is, then, no more a matter of astonishment to me, that men are more acute in argument—more subtle in detecting a false position, or more able in exposing it, than it is that a Frenchman, educated in the military school of Paris, instructed by the examples of Moreau and Bonaparte, should be a more able commander than an American farmer, who never saw a tent, or heard the sound of a cannon.

I cannot conclude this grateful task of writing in a cause where all my sympathies are interested, without adding a word on the superior sensibility, the moral beauty of the fair sex. We not only owe to their piety our existence as a race, but I am struck with the many instances of their having preserved, after they had given, life to individuals. The captive warrior has sometimes been released from his dungeon—the forlorn and forsaken traveller been cheered in the solitude of the wilderness, by those touches of compassion to which they are so much more sensible than man. I cannot here forbear to mention the instance of our guardian genius, Pocahontas, who saved the life of Captain Smith from the ferocity of a Virginian savage, after it had been previously rescued, by the clemency of a Turkish lady, from an oriental tyrant.—When Mansong, a king of the Moors, refused Mungo Park permission to enter his village, and he sat under a tree exposed to the derision of the men, the storms of heaven, and the pangs of approaching famine, a woman, moved by the superior sensibilities of her nature, sheltered him from the rain, gave him meat to eat, and sympathised in his sorrows in an unpremeditated song. This tenderness, which has so often appeared in moments of real distress, is beautifully painted by a modern bard, in the fictions of poetry:

O woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
And variable as the shade,
By the light quivering aspen made:
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!

J. A.

Desultory.

PURITANICAL GOVERNMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A correspondent has transmitted a curious document to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, being an old manuscript, entitled the records of the two first magistrates of Springfield, Massachusetts, a pleasant and populous town on the Connecticut river. These records exhibit no new trait in the character of the first settlers of New-England; but they show the same peculiarities, simple and homely habits, the same piety, tinctured with no small share of bigotry, which we have been accustomed to view in delineations of the character of the puritans of New-England. But whatever may have been their foibles, however fanatical and persecuting they may have been at times, yet, take them all in all, they deserve much from their country, and are not unworthy to be called the founders of that populous and enlightened part of the Union, which is now enjoying the fruits of their labors and the blessings of their institutions.—The following extracts will show that they knew very well how to "*tame a shrew*," although by some they may be considered as furnishing little evidence of gallantry and devotion to the fair among the patriarchal settlers on the banks of the *Connecticut*:

March 13th, 1655. Obadiah Miller complains against Joane his wife, for abusing him with reproachful terms or names, as calling him fool, toad, vermine, and threatening him; as also for yesterday she fell upon him, endeavoring to beat him, at which tyme she scratched his face and hands. The case being examined, it was found that Joane, the wife of Obadiah Miller, was guilty of very evil behavior towards her said husband, it being proved by the testimony of John Lamb and Thos. Miller. John Lamb testified that he heard her say she would knock him on the head, and that she did often call him fool and other reproachful terms. Thomas Miller testifyed that when his brother Obadiah his wife lived with him, shee did commonly call him fool and varmine, and he doth not remember he ever heard her call him husband, and shee said shee did not love him, but hated him, yea, shee hath said shee did never love him, and shee should never love him. For which her vile misbehavior towards her husband, shee was adjudged to be taken forth to the whipping-post, there to receive so many stripes on the naked body as the commissioners should see cause to inflict on her: whereupon she was brought forth; but, by her humiliation and earnest protestations for better carriage towards her husband, the punishment was remitted, and this sentence passed, that, for the least miscarriage to her husband after this tyme, she should be brought forth again, to receive a good whipping on her naked body, well laid on.

October 24th, 1670. John Petty complains against good wife Hunter for offering to mischief his wife and giving her ill language, calling her as the testimony speaks. Railing, scolding, and other exorbatancys of the tongue appearing, as by the testimony of Mary Brooks and Mercy John, on file; and also the neighbors declaring her common trade upon all occasion to exorbitant with her tongue, as particularly Sam Marshfield and John Bagg declare—sentenced her to be gagged, or else set in a ducking stool and dipped in water, as law provides; shee to choose which of them shee pleases, within this half hour; or else I to determine, and order either, as I see cause. Shee not choosing either, I ordered her to be gagged, and to stand in the open street for a half hour; which was done accordingly. And for her reproaching good wife Petty, shee did openly clear her of all she spoke against her, and asked forgiveness, which good man Petty accepting, she was released as to that.

In the following short memorandum we have an evidence of the strictness with which the Sabbath was observed in those early times; which, as at the present day in New-England, commenced at sun-down on Saturday, and closed at the same time on Sunday. Their sabbaths resembled more the burdensome sabbaths of the Jews than the Christian sabbath: But mankind are apt to run into extremes; and many of their posterity, to free themselves from puritanical foibles and strictness, would destroy all distinction, and make every day alike. A medium between the two would be about right.

Sept. 28, 1685. The tythingmam, Sam Bedortha, presenting Benj. Leonard, for that, last Saturday night, he was out after sun, and came through the street with his laden cart: the said Benj. Leonard appearing, acknowledged it, and said he was belated by the gatherers of his corn, else had been at home before sunset, and is sorry for it, acknowledging disorder in it. I fine him only 5*s*. to the county, and so discharge him.

One of our late French papers relates that a poor shoemaker, of the name of Gonfreville, upwards of fifty years of age, had been arraigned, for the second time, before the court of assizes, for *seditious expressions*. He was so deaf that it was necessary to place his wife next to him during the trial, to acquaint him with the tenor of the indictment and of the testimony. He pleaded not guilty, and accused the witnesses of a conspiracy to ruin him. The jury found him guilty—the court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of fifty francs.

What a picture this altogether! Looking to such things in France, and to the execution of journeymen weavers in Scotland for high treason, accompanied with the most barbarous judicial hacking of the carcases, how ought we not to feel and enjoy the serene mildness and immovable security of our own order of society and government! [*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

It is stated in Rees's Cyclopedia, article London, that in the year 1700, the average weight of cattle and sheep killed for the London market was as follows:—An Ox 370lbs; a Calf 50lbs; a Sheep 28lbs; a Lamb 18lbs: and that the average weight at present, arising from improvements in the breed and management of these animals, is as follows: Oxen 800lbs each; Calves 140lbs each; Sheep 80lbs each; Lambs 50lbs each. Such facts are of more weight than an argument ever so long, and ever so good, to convince our agriculturists of the benefits to be derived from improving the breeds of cattle, &c.

Foreign and Domestic.

LIMERICK, (IRELAND,) SEPT. 21.

A most melancholy catastrophe has just occurred in this neighborhood. The Rev. Mr. Sterling, Rector of Athlone, his wife and two children, were on a visit at his sister's, in the county of Tipperary. Previous to their arrival, the Governess had died, said to have been of a most malignant fever, caught from the clothes of her husband, who had fallen a victim to a similar disease, about six months before, in Dublin. Some time after their arrival, Mr. Sterling's son caught the distemper, and died; the daughter, in a few days after, shared the same fate, which had such an effect on the parents that they became distracted and inconsolable. Mr. Sterling then complained of illness, which was considered only the effect of grief; but the disease made such rapid strides that in a few days he was also removed from this mortal life. Finally, Mrs. Sterling complained of illness, and, after three days confinement, died on Tuesday last. The entire family were thus swept off within the space of ten days! So insidious was this dreadful malady in its career, that it seemed at once to destroy the power of life, resisting all medical aid. Mr. Sterling was a most respectable and highly esteemed clergyman, brother in law to Sir George Taite, Bart.

[*Dublin E. Post.*

PARIS, SEP. 15.

The blind.—If the advantage to be derived from philosophical methods of instruction had not been long since known, it would be now apparent from the wonderful success obtained in the education of the blind. These unfortunate beings, instructed in Paris upon a system devised for them by Dr. Guillie, the principal of their school, have made astonishing progress. In the distribution of premiums to them, which took place yesterday in the presence of a great concourse of the most distinguished personages, they gave proofs of extensive and profound knowledge in the Greek, Latin, English and Italian languages; in Geography, History, the Mathematics, Music, &c. The same pupils afterwards displayed their skill in mechanical professions, and furnished workmanship equal in all respects to that of artizans blessed with sight. The interesting exhibition was terminated by the allotment of two annuities of one hundred francs each to the most meritorious pupils.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 10.

LATEST from the Continent of EUROPE.

We find in our file of papers by the Adonis, capt. Dowdall, from Antwerp, Brussels papers of the 3d October, three days later than our previous dates through the London papers. Under the head of Naples, Sept. 12th, it is announced, as inteligence by telegraph, that "all Sicily has submitted to the constitutional government."—This date, it will be observed, is the same as that of the letter received at London, which mentioned the total defeat of the Palermitans, by the royal troops of colonel Costa, who, it was said, entered Palermo on the 9th. With the exception of this article, the papers contain no political news.

LATEST ACCOUNT FROM PORTUGAL.

A CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

I left Oporto on the morning (4 o'clock) of the 14th Sept. At that hour the sound of trumpets, noise of cavalry and carriages, were heard accompanying the new government on their route to present themselves before Lisbon. The troops (infantry and artillery) left it a few mornings previous. The cause daily gained strength, and the enthusiasm of the people showed itself more and more. One individual had presented them with fifteen horses.

The unanimous opinion is, that no fighting will take place. The troops in Lisbon and its vicinity, are only waiting the arrival of their brethren in arms, to conclude what was so gloriously begun by them.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Brig Hippomenes, at New-York, Curracoa Gazettes have been received to the 15th of October; extracts follow.

Advices from La Guira state, that Joli lately landed some of his crew at an estate eastward of this place, with an intention of supplying himself with a quantity of rum: accounts to that effect having reached La Guira, a body of 40 men was instantly sent off to the scene of his intended depredations, where they met with the marauders, and after a trifling skirmish, took six of them prisoners, besides killing and wounding several others, the remainder having escaped in their boats. The prisoners were conducted into La Guira. The officer commanding the royal detachment was slightly wounded.

The last accounts received in Caraccas from the Independents say, that "Urdanetta was in Cucuta on the 10th of September, where the Spanish Commissioners left him, Bolivar having left that place a few days previous, with 500 men, to assist Valdez, who had been defeated by Calvada in four different actions. The whole Independent army at present in Cucuta does not exceed 800 men. Bolivar bitterly complained of the lethargy of the people of the kingdom of Santa Fe; and he is highly irritated at the guerrillas, which have been formed and sent against him by Santipont.

Gen. Morillo had arrived at Caraccas for the purpose of obtaining a supply of men and money, in conformity with certain articles of the constitution, which prescribe that every citizen is bound to take arms in defence of the country when his services are required: and further, to contribute to its support in a pecuniary way, as far as may be consistent with his means. 5,000 men, and 100,000 dollars, have been granted to the general to carry on the war; and it is said that he is to receive a monthly supply of 100,000 dollars from the Island of Cuba.

We are informed, that three ships direct from Hamburg, are shortly expected to arrive at La Guayra, without, as heretofore, being obliged to *touch at any of the colonies*, and that all friendly vessels belonging to European states will *now* be freely admitted into the ports on the Main.—Should this information be correct, it forebodes no good to the colonies, but on the contrary will prove a death-blow to those whose commerce depends entirely on the Spanish Maine.

A report has reached this Island, for the correctness of which we do not pretend to vouch, of an English brig of war, from Jamaica, bound to St. Martha, with several merchantmen under her convoy, having been fired into, whilst attempting to enter that port, by two Independent vessels, which were blockading the place, and had several of her officers killed. An engagement is said to have instantly ensued, in which the Independents suffered severely for their temerity, and are even stated to have been both captured by the brig.

A report was in circulation at Kingston, Jam. that in consequence of a misunderstanding between General Devereux and General Montilla, a meeting had taken place, when the latter was shot through the head, and instantly expired.

The trade with Santa Fe had been opened, and a good deal of specie had arrived at Savanilla, to be shipped to Jamaica. The dollars were all of new manufacture, and were stamped with the name of Bolivar.

RALEIGH, NOV. 17.

EXECUTION.—The lad, MASON SCOTT, condemned for the murder of negro *Caleb*, a slave, was executed on Friday last, conformably to the tenor of his sentence. He was attended, in his last moments, by the Rev. Dr. *McPheeters*, of the Presbyterian, and by the Rev. Messrs. *Anderson* and *Skidmore*, of the Methodist church. At the fatal spot, to which he had walked, the prisoner attempted to address the crowd of spectators. He became, however, so affected as to be unable to proceed. Mr. McPheeters, then, on his behalf, expressed what it was his purpose to have said. And exhortations were delivered both by this gentleman and by Mr. Skidmore. Between two and three in the afternoon the vehicle was driven from beneath the culprit, and a very few seconds terminated his existence. Towards the close we are told he displayed astonishing firmness.

As the circumstances which led to the above deplorable example, were not very particularly stated at the time the murder was announced, our readers may perhaps desire to hear what they were as given in evidence.—We shall recount them briefly.—It seems that on the evening the deed was perpetrated, the youth, *Scott*, had been seen at various places, much inebriated, talking and acting with corresponding violence, and flourishing at times a long dagger or dirk which he carried in his bosom. Towards ten o'clock he found his way to the grocery store of Mr. Mears, near the market; Mr. M. having retired for the night, and the store being in charge of the little boy, his assistant. Here *Scott* encountered Caleb, who was in the habit of cleaning the boy's shoes. This unfortunate slave, though a useful and obedient servant, was addicted to intemperate drinking; and withal apparently very rude in his language, though this arose generally from a natural weakness of intellect and from having been indulged—not from insolence or ill-nature. An altercation had, however, previously taken place between Scott and Caleb; and the former, it was sworn, had used threatening language with regard to the latter's life. Some conversation took place in the store. Scott dropped and picked up his dirk—called for something to drink, and invited the negro to partake. This was rudely refused, and Scott struck the other very severely. Here a scuffle ensued, and the little boy ran to procure assistance. Upon his return, Caleb was lying dead on his face, with a deep wound in the back; and the other party was missing. On search, the bloody dagger was found in the street—and not long afterwards Scott was discovered fast asleep on one of the benches of the market-house, scarce fifty yards from the store.

This is what appeared on trial. And we understand that, before his death, the prisoner declared that he could only recollect being at the Store—that he had thrown away the dirk produced on his trial—and then he thought he had heard a terrible scream. From that moment he remembered nothing until he awoke the next day in prison.

We have only further to add, that however dreadfully afflicting the late occurrence must be to the innocent and worthy relatives of the youth who has suffered, it can hardly fail of being attended with many good consequences. Besides the duty of administering equal justice to all classes, the framers and executors of our laws have to regard their effects upon the whole body of the community, and upon the ultimate welfare of the state. Here, then, has been a most striking instance that our scales of justice are impartially poised. And we trust it will tend to remove, from the minds of our northern brethren, cruel prejudices imbibed from transactions misrepresented or misunderstood. Such was the sympathy excited in the minds of our people, in behalf of the humiliated relatives of Mason Scott—such the pity felt for his extreme youth—the sense of his *condition* at the time of the act—his suffering and reform in prison—that the executive clemency was solicited in the most touching and energetic manner. Yet a deep conviction of higher obligations than the indulgence of private feeling compelled his excellency the Gov. to resist all entreaties to interpose his authority. May the pain the law has inflicted be transient!—the good flowing from it incalculable! [*Minerva.*

HUDSON, (N. Y.) OCT. 31.

Distressing and Fatal Accident—which terminated in the death of Miss Susan Cook.—The circumstances were these:—On Thursday morning, the 19th of October instant, Mr. Thadeus Reed, with two young ladies, (Miss Cook and Miss Crawford,) started in a carriage about one fourth of a mile east of the store of Gains Stebbins & Co. on the Columbian Turnpike Road, with intent to go to the city of Hudson. Having passed a few rods by the store, the horse was somewhat frightened, occasioned by one or two other horses passing pretty rapidly by.—Mr. R. however, succeeded in checking him after progressing from fifteen to twenty rods, when he got out of the carriage and made some trifling alteration in his harness. After again taking his seat, the horse appeared to be more than ever restive and ungovernable, and was soon under violent headway. At this crisis they were about to descend a hill of some extent. Mr. Reed immediately leaped from the carriage, sustaining but very little injury, and no doubt would have succeeded in effectually stopping the horse, but for the unhappy event that both lines gave way at once, leaving the horse beyond the reach of control. One of the young ladies (Miss Crawford) instantly followed, and without any injury of consequence.—But the heart is rent with anguish while the hand attempts to record the remainder of this melancholy scene, Miss Cook kept her seat for about twenty rods which brought her upon a level road, and probably thinking this the most favorable opportunity she should have to make her escape she took the fatal leap, and (as is believed by a person not far off and who saw the transaction) lighted upon her feet. But such was the rapidity of her motion, that she was wholly unable to sustain herself, and was precipitated to the hard earth with incredible force; so much so, that it was some time after the arrival of several persons who ran to her relief, before there could be perceived the least symptoms of animation. After some little lapse of time, however, and the application of restoratives, she began to exhibit signs of returning life. She was now carefully conveyed to the residence of her uncle, Mr. Thaddeus Reed, with whom she had lived from her childhood, and which she had left but a few minutes before, in the full bloom of health. Every effort to restore her proved abortive, and after languishing about six hours, her spirit disloged from its earthly tenement—winged its way into the eternal world. She had just entered her twenty-third year.

NEW-HAVEN, NOV. 7.

BRANCH BANK AT MIDDLETOWN.

On Monday of last week, Arthur W. Magill, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Middletown, was dismissed from his office, and publicly announced as a defaulter to that institution, for more than fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Magill is now in close confinement in the jail in this city. Had it not been for the vigilance of the President, and some of the directors of that bank, it is impossible to conjecture to what extent the peculation would have been carried. Joshua Stow, Col. Elisha Coe, and Nathan Starr, jun. are surety for the defaulter in the sum of $50,000, the amount of their bond, and their property is attached for the same.

SALEM, OCT. 27.—A few days since was exhibited at Mr. John Derby, jun's shop, a most beautiful piece of blue broadcloth, made at Crowninshield's factory in Danvers, of merino wool. It was of a fine and even yarn, a bright colour, and had a perfectly silky feel which the wool of our native sheep never could give. We understand Mr. C. desires no extra encouragement by way of duties from government, nor will he need it, if his looms continue to turn out such good work. The price of this cloth was $10, and we should judge it was superior to what we have seen of English make, sold not a long time ago at $14.

BOSTON, NOV. 7.

We understand that orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department for fitting the Constitution frigate for sea, with all convenient despatch. She now lies at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown, having undergone a thorough repair; and is now pronounced, by good judges, to be as sound and good a ship as any in the Navy. Old Ironsides was launched in 1798.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.

Typographical Society.—The eighteenth anniversary was celebrated in the usual manner, at the house of Mrs. Colerick, on Saturday evening last. This being the annual meeting, an election for Officers took place; when Mr. JACOB P. SMITH was elected *President*—Mr. THOMAS C. DOWDEN, *Vice President*, and Mr. HORATIO BOATE, *Treasurer*.

After supper the following toasts were drank. Great conviviality prevailed, and after a vote of thanks to the hostess, the company retired at a seasonable hour.

TOASTS.

1. *The Day*—Though time has rolled out its eighteenth annual *period*, the *chapter* of charity still continues; and the *index* steadily *points* to future acts of benevolence.

2. *Franklin*—The patriot, the philosopher and sage. His *terrestrial form* is *worked off* and *decomposed*, hereafter to be *set up* in Heaven.

3. *Washington*—A *column* of the strongest order, based on justice, equal rights, and love of country; its *capital* stood high above the reach of despotic workmen.

4. *Our Country*—A *fair page* in the *form* of creation; may it not be *squabbled* by local collision, nor put in *pi* by the designing.

5. *The President of the United States*—A discerning and impartial *foreman*; he *casts off his copy* with judgment, and places it in the hands of accomplished *compositors*.

6. *Pennsylvania*—May she always *plane down* aspiring *characters*, and if her *capitals stand too high*, eject them from the *fount*.

7. *The Army and Navy*—*Superior* to their *type* of foreign *cast*; may they always look home for *sorts*.

8. *Art of Printing*—The active agent in *distributing* to the world *proofs* of mental superiority.

9. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—Three *references* for American industry; our *stick*, *sections* and *parallel*.

10. *Typographical Societies in other Cities*—With virtue for their polar *star*, charity for their *guide*, may no *error* soil the *proof sheet* of their transactions.

11. *Absent Members*—May they never *run out of sorts*, nor want a disposition to *distribute* them into the *cases* of the distressed.

12. *Soldiers of the Revolution*—Their *works* have been *registered* on the *page* of glory; may their sons ever *follow copy*.

13. *Our last and best paragraph*, WOMAN—Fair in *form*; fair in mind; their *composition* is so *correct*, as to require no *revise*.

BY AN HONORARY MEMBER.

The Printers of the United States—Zealous of preserving their country's honor and dignity—may they never forget their individual rights.

From the New-York National Advocate:

Atmospheric Air.—A French writer has the following elegant remarks on this necessary fluid:—"In the use of atmospheric air, *man* is the only being who gives to it all the modulations of which it is susceptible. With his voice alone he imitates the hissing, the cries, and the melody of animals; while he enjoys the gift of speech, denied to every other. To the air he also sometimes communicates sensibility; he makes it sigh in the pipes; lament in the flute; threaten in the trumpet; and animate to the tone of his passions, the solid brass, the box tree, and the reed. Sometimes he makes it his slave, he forces it to grind, to bruise, and to move, for his advantage, an endless variety of machines. In a word, he harnesses it to his car, and obliges it to waft him over the stormy billows of the ocean."

The atmospheric air near the surface of the earth, is admirably adapted to animal life. When carried, by means of a balloon, to a considerable height, the effect produced shows how well this particular density is suited to our situation. On Mr. Guille's late ascension from Philadelphia, to the extraordinary height of 35,000 feet, he found the air so cold, that it lulled him fast asleep; and on descending, while still surrounded by clouds, he heard sounds like the report of guns. From this singular circumstance he concluded "that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to a dark than a clear atmosphere." In the month of June, 1814, Messrs. Robertson and Succharoff, ascended in an air balloon from Petersburg, and took some live pigeons with them. At different heights they gave liberty to their birds, who seemed not very willing to accept it. The poor animals were so terrified with their situation, that they clung to the boat till forced from it; when it appeared their fears were not groundless; for, on account of the variety of the air, their wings were nearly useless, and they fell towards the earth, with great rapidity: the second struggled with eagerness to gain the balloon in vain; and the third, thrown out at the greatest elevation, fell towards the earth like a stone, so that they supposed he did not reach the earth alive.

YELLOW STONE RIVER.

Yellow Stone river will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known, is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought, that 1800 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio? Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone, or Roche Jaune, as it is called by the French. One of its branches, the Big Horn, issues from a lake near the peaks of the Illo de Nort, on the confines of New Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The Yellow Stone itself issues from a lake in the Rocky Mountains. It was descended by Capt. Clark on his return from the Pacific Ocean. He found it deep and navigable from the place where he struck to its mouth, a distance of 8500 miles.—Below the junction of the Big Horn the width was usually from 500 to 800 yards, and sometimes a mile. Innumerable were the herds of Buffalo, and other game that ranged upon it.—The abundance of the game is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact, the traders speak of the country upon the Yellow Stone, the serenity of the climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters, in terms of admiration.—*Pet. In.*

Samuel L. Southard is elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the state of New-Jersey, for six years from the fourth day of March next, to succeed James J. Wilson, whose term of service will then expire. Mr. Southard had, in joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature, a majority of six votes over Mr. Wilson. *Nat. Intel.*

The British and Foreign Bible Society, since its establishment in the year 1804, has issued TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS. Of this number, *two hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three* were issued during the last year.—They have also assisted in translating, printing or distributing the Scriptures, or portions of them, in no less than one hundred and twenty-eight languages and dialects.

Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1820.

This being the day appointed by law for the re-assembling of the present Congress, at their second session, the following proceedings took place in the two Houses respectively:

IN SENATE.

The President of the Senate pro tempore, Mr. Gaillard, having taken the chair, and the roll being called, 33 members answered to their names.

The new members having qualified and taken their seats, they were classed, by lot, as is usual. It so fell out, that the term of service of Mr. Holmes will expire on the 3d March next, and that of Mr. Chandler on the 3d of March two years thereafter.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved the appointment of a committee to acquaint the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication from him; whereupon,

Messrs. King, of Alabama, and Macon, were appointed.

Mr. Wilson was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills, on the part of the Senate; and,

The orders usual at the commencement of the session having been made,

The Senate adjourned.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the Clerk invited the House to come to order; and on calling over the roll of members, it appeared that there were present 136 members.

The Clerk having announced that a quorum of the House was present, said that he had received a letter from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, late Speaker of this House, which, with the leave of the House, he read as follows:

LEXINGTON, KY. OCT. 28, 1820.

SIR: I will thank you to communicate to the House of Representatives that, owing to imperious circumstances, I shall not be able to attend upon it until after the Christmas holydays; and to respectfully ask it to allow me to resign the office of its Speaker, which I have the honor to hold, and to consider this as the act of my resignation. I beg the house also to permit me to reiterate the expression of my sincere acknowledgments and unaffected gratitude for the distinguished consideration which it has uniformly manifested for me.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem, your faithful and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Esq.
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the letter was ordered to lie on the table, and to be inserted in the journal of the house.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house then proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

The Clerk declared, that, as this was an election to be made from amongst members of the house, no previous nomination was necessary.—No nomination, therefore, was made.

Messrs. Newton and Mosely being appointed a committee to count the ballots, reported that the votes were—for John W. Taylor, 40; for William Lowndes, 34; for Samuel Smith, 27; for John Sergeant, 18; for Hugh Nelson, 10; scattering, 3.

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, and no member having the requisite majority, a second ballot took place; when the votes were thus reported—for Mr. Taylor, 49; for Mr. Lowndes, 44; for Mr. Smith, 25; for Mr. Sergeant, 13; scattering, 1.

No choice being yet made, the house proceeded to a further ballot, when the votes given in were as follow—for W. Lowndes, 56; for J. W. Taylor, 50; for S. Smith, 16; for J. Sergeant, 11; scattering, 1.

No choice having been yet made, the house proceeded to ballot a fourth time; when the following result was reported—for W. Lowndes, 61; for J. W. Taylor, 60; for S. Smith, 11; scattering, 3.

No one having yet a majority of all the votes, a fifth ballot took place, which resulted as follows—for J. W. Taylor, 65; for W. Lowndes, 63; for S. Smith, 8; scattering, 2.

A motion was then made that the house do now adjourn; and the question thereon being put by the Clerk, it was decided in the negative.

The house then proceeded to ballot a sixth time; and the votes being counted, stood thus: for J. W. Taylor, 67; for W. Lowndes, 61; for S. Smith, 7; scattering, 1.

No election having yet taken place, another motion was made to adjourn; and the vote thereon was, for adjourning, 65; against it, 68. So the house refused to adjourn; and another ballot was held, which resulted as follows—for J. W. Taylor, 62; for W. Lowndes, 57; for S. Smith, 15; scattering, 1.

No choice having yet been made, a motion was made to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 71.

And the Clerk adjourned the House to twelve o'clock to-morrow. *Nat. Intel.*

Georgia Congressional Election.—Messrs. Reid, Cuthbert, Abbot, Tatnall, Gilmer, and Thompson, are elected Representatives to the 17th Congress from the state of Georgia. Mr. Cobb, though he received three-fourths of all the votes given in through the state, has lost his election by forty or fifty, there being but eight persons generally voted for, of whom six were to be elected. The returns of this election afford a powerful argument in favor of district elections. In some counties one candidate only was voted for; in others two, &c.—and in two of the counties *no election was held!* *ib.*

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1820.

CONGRESS.—From the proceedings of Congress on the first day of its sitting, we may form a pretty correct idea of what will be their character during the remainder of the session. The *Missouri Question*, which shook the Union to its centre last winter, is again to be brought up, and the public mind to be thrown into another ferment, to gratify the wild ambition of a few men, and to indulge the obtrusive and pernicious humanity of their humble imitators, who know as little of the southern states and the condition of their slaves, as they do of the inhabitants of another sphere, and even, we might say, of the constitution of the United States.

But we hope that the compromise effected last session will be adhered to, and Missouri be admitted on the same footing as the new state of Maine. Certainly there are patriotism and good sense enough in Congress to crush this sectional jealousy which is rearing its hateful head, and threatening to destroy those kindly and brotherly feelings which the different sections of the Union should cherish towards each other, and on the cultivation of which depend not only our happiness and prosperity, but our existence as a nation.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of New-York assembled at Albany on the 7th instant, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States: the ballotings for speaker, and other officers, decided the strength of the parties; the anti-Clintonians having 17 majority in the House and 11 in the Senate. Twenty-nine Electors favorable to the re-election of *James Monroe* and *Daniel D. Tompkins*, were chosen. The Council of Appointment, in whose hands is placed the power of appointing to all offices in the state, was likewise elected, and of the same political character as the electors.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The following extract of a letter, says the National Intelligencer, copied from the Boston Centinel, appears to us to place in its true light the question respecting the Queen of Great-Britain, which so much agitates that country, and excites a great deal of interest in this:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"LONDON, OCT. 2.—The true motive of the State Prosecution which so much agitates this nation, is not known abroad. It is more *political* than *personal*. The *Queen Consort* has great power, revenues, and patronage, independent of the King. This, and other circumstances, make her an invaluable rallying point of *Opposition*.—They know if she is not *dethroned*, the ministers must shortly be *unhorsed*. The ministers know this also; and, having dead majorities in both Houses of Parliament, it is easy to calculate, that the bill will pass them both.—The king says he does not care a straw whether the divorce clause is passed or not, as he is resolved never to live with her."

EUROPE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

In the *Lettres Normandes*, published at Paris, a work which is considered as the substitute of the *Minerve*, suppressed some time since, we find the following representation of the character of the struggle supposed to be about to become general in Europe. It is one of the leading Liberals who writes:

"The revolution of Naples, the revolt of Palermo, attract all attention, fix the eyes of Europe upon the countries where the ancient volcanoes of the physical creation still burn, and from which a spark seems at this moment to be emitted which may kindle the volcanoes of the political world. All interests are awake, erect, armed, and in a hostile attitude; the old policy arrays and drills ignorance and inveterate prejudices; the new provokes and accelerates the progress of liberal ideas. If the battle should be joined, the strife would be terrible.

"But is there no way of preventing the onset? Is there no practical compromise fitted to conciliate all interests? Are not constitutional monarchies, equally favorable to authority and liberty? Are they not, at the same time, the guaranty of the rights of the people and the stability of the throne? Yes, undoubtedly: but what advantage do they hold out to aristocracy? This is the question: It is for or against aristocracy that Europe seems about to fly to arms: In this war, Kings are but auxiliaries.

"The nations wish and ask for Constitutions; that is to say, they desire that the dominion of law should be substituted to arbitrary rule, or at least to traditions and unwritten laws. Those styled revolutionists, call for solid institutions; they aim at a durable, definite order of things, which shall put crowned heads beyond the hazard of palace-machinations and revolutions, because those revolutions are profitable only to the agents of them, and when extended further than the royal abodes, they dislocate the whole frame of society, and produce convulsions destructive to the people. The ambition which kings have most to dread, is that of a privileged order merciless, restless, remorseless."

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Interesting despatches have been received in England from Persia, which announce the intrigues of the Russian agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of St. Petersburgh. The footing they have obtained is so firm, that they no longer consider it necessary to disguise their projects. On the death of the reigning monarch, who is in the last stage of decline, they consider it as certain that they will possess complete control. The Russian Charge d'Affaires at Tebran declared publicly, that in future the Persians must be content to receive their sovereigns from Russia; to which he added, England could not reasonably object, as she gave away kingdoms every day in India. The regular army of Russia, now in Georgia, and on the line of Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and of which 30,000 are part of the late army of occupation in France. They have been actively in the field for the last two years against the Skiekans and Daughistanics.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires, at a dinner which he gave to the British officers in the Russian service, said openly that Gen. Yarmaloff, governor-general in Georgia, would be in Tabries in less than four months. Six days march, he said, would bring their infantry and artillery to Tabries, after which what was there to stop them till they came to the Indies? the Russians have taken a place on the Caspian, near Asterbad, and have a clever man of the name of Moravioff, among the Turcomans. He belongs to the Quarter-Master-General's Department. It is the opinion of the the British officers in the service of Persia, that there is a secret understanding between the Court and the Russians—for the army of his Royal Highness Abbos Merza, Prince Royal of Persia, has been suffered to dwindle to almost nothing. The infantry amounts only to 11,742 men, of all ranks, upon paper; but they have scarcely ever been mustered or drilled—are ill paid, fed and clothed, and, indeed, completely abandoned.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 14.

Under the proper head the reader will find an account of the organization of the Senate on yesterday, and of the proceedings which took place in the House of Representatives.

It will be seen that, owing to the diverse interests which came in conflict, the house did not succeed, after seven ballotings, in making choice of a Speaker. It is apparent, from an inspection of the balloting, that the old distinctions of party have been broken down on this occasion; and that the votes do not indicate the strength of any hitherto known party in the house or the country.

The number of ballotings is without precedent in the House of Representatives, but not without precedent in the Senate; in which body, on a late occasion, there were eleven ballotings before a choice was made of a President.

The balloting will recommence to-day. How it will result, no man can pretend to foretell; but it is quite possible that intermediate arrivals of members may have an influence on the choice, the house being far from full. At 3 o'clock yesterday, nearly fifty members were yet absent.

Owing to the unusual state of things in the House of Representatives, the Message of the President may not be delivered as early as has been customary, if at all to-day. *Nat. Intel.*

The election for Representatives to Congress and Electors, took place in the state of Maine on Monday the 6th. There appears to have been no opposition to the Monroe and Tompkins ticket for Electors.

The same elections took place in New-Hampshire on the same day.

The same elections closed in New-Jersey on Wednesday the 7th inst. There was no opposition to the Republican ticket for Electors. We have not learnt the result of the Congressional Election. *ib.*

It appears, says the *Niagara Patriot*, that Lakes Erie and Ontario have fallen considerably during the past summer. Some persons suppose the great Lakes have a periodical rise and fall, for a certain number of successive years; whether this be a fact or not, Lake Erie was several feet higher in 1815 than at present.

ISHAM TALBOT has been elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Kentucky, vice William Logan, resigned.

The population of the City of Richmond is ascertained to be 12,046: In 1800 it was 5,737; in 1810, 9,735.

MARRIED,

Lately, in Cabarrus county, Dr. *Samuel Stanhope Harris*, to Miss *Jane Alexander*, both of said county.

DIED,

At New-Orleans, a victim to the prevalent fever, which had just deprived him of his elegant and accomplished lady, Major-General ELEAZER WHEELOCK RIPLEY. Gen. R. was born at Hanover, N. H. was son of a respectable clergyman in that place, and nephew of the late President Wheelock.

At Washington City, on the 11th instant, Commodore HUGH P. CAMPBELL, of the Navy of the U. States. His body was interred with the usual military honors.

Wadesboro (Anson) Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in both Departments of this Seminary, will commence on Monday the 4th December, and terminate on the Saturday following. Parents and guardians of pupils, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board.

Nov. 4th, 1820. W. F. SMITH, *Secretary.*

N. B. The exercises of this Seminary will recommence on the second Monday in January, 1821. 3w23

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, *Jesse Fisher*, an indented apprentice to me, 16 years of age. Whoever will return said boy to me, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

AZARIAH PACK.

Rowan County, N. C. Nov. 20, 1820. [3w25]

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	10	8
Beef, mess		10	12
fresh		4	5
Beeswax		25	30
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 25	3
Peach		70	
Apple		60	65
Butter	lb.		20
Coffee		32	34
Corn	bush.	45	50
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	13 50	14
Flour, superline	bbl.	3 50	
fine		3 25	3 50
Flax seed	bush.	1 10	1 20
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	8	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	6	6 50
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	10	12½
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	30	40
Pork	100 lb.	4	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.			
do. 3d do.		90	1
New-England		50	60
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.		90
Liverpool ground			1
Steel, German	lb.	15	
blistered			
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11	12
Loaf	lb.	25	27
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12½	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	5
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow		12	15
Wheat	bush.	60	
Whiskey	gal.	50	55

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the stand lately occupied by John Holmes, where he will keep entertainment for travellers. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will use every exertion to satisfy all who may call on him, both as to accommodations for themselves, and keeping for their horses. CALEB SMOOT.

Rowan County, N. C. Nov. 27, 1820. [3w25]

Latin School.

AS I have been frequently solicited through the summer and autumn to commence again the business of teaching, I have taken this method to give public notice, that I design to commence with the first of the ensuing year, if the number of students who offer will justify the attempt. It is not my wish to attend upon a large number. Decent boarding can be had in the neighborhood for $65 or $70 per annum. Tuition, $16. I design to take a few in my own family. It is my wish that those who design applying or sending their sons, would communicate such intention or wish previous to the 20th of December. J. D. KILPATRICK.

Rowan, N. C. Nov. 20, 1820.

Salisbury Academies.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils will commence on Monday, the 4th, and close on Thursday, the 7th of December next. Parents and guardians are respectfully requested to attend.

The exercises will recommence on the first Monday of January next.

In the female department are taught reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, geography, the use of the globes, belles lettres, history, drawing, painting, music, and needle-work.

In the male department are taught the usual branches of literature. [22tf]

THO. L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Wanted, three Overseers,

WHO can come well recommended, to take charge of plantations in the County of Mecklenburg.—Apply to Moses A. Locke, or the Printer. 3w23

State Bank of North-Carolina,

Raleigh, 31st October, 1820.

IT will be recollected, that owners of Shares in this Bank, subscribed December, 1818, will be entitled to profit after the dividend to be declared next December, agreeably to the terms of the subscription. To the end that the names of the subscribers for this New Stock, or their assignees, may be ascertained and entered on the books of this bank, the receipts of full payments of said shares should be forwarded to this office immediately after the 15th of December next, when such receipts will be canceled, and *evidences* of stock issued in the names of the real owners thereof. None but those who may have fully paid for the stock on the 15th December next, will be entitled to share the profits of the institution, or considered as Stockholders.

Published by order of the Board of Directors.

5w23 WM. BOYLAN, *President.*

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, A. D. 1820.

Thomas and John Sipps, vs. Louisa and Conrad Sipps, *administrators of* Matthias Sipps, deceased. } Petition for distributive shares of the estate of Matthias Sipps, deceased.

IT appearing to the Court that Louisa Sipps is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that notice be published six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, requiring the said Louisa Sipps to appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and judged accordingly as to the said Louisa Sipps. Witness V. M'Bee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday of October, 1820.

6w22 VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

Letter Press Printing,

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

BLANKS, OF VARIOUS KINDS,
For sale, at the office of the CAROLINIAN

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GENTLEMEN: If you deem the following lines, the amusement of a leisure hour, worthy a place in your interesting paper, they are at your service. A SUBSCRIBER.

O. V.....Rowan County, Nov. 18, 1820.

TO MY PIANO FORTE.

FRIEND of my lonely hours! whose strain
So oft doth mitigate my pain;
Whose aid I ne'er implored in vain
My mind to calm:
Thy power assuasive long retain,
And grief disarm.

A balm for every earthly woe
Thy sweetly-plaintive sounds bestow;
How oft this bosom's fervid glow
Thou hast allay'd:
Thy solace may I ne'er forego
When cares invade.

If throbs with joy my heart elate,
Or pensive droops, with adverse fate,
Responsive still thy chords vibrate
In sympathy;
Thy strains do ever emulate
Most feelingly!

The pressure of a hand profane
May ne'er thy tuneful keys sustain;
Insensates, who could e'er disdain
Thy melody,
Or those who list to thy sweet strain
With apathy.

When erst I proudly call'd thee mine,
I bow'd submiss at fashion's shrine;
In all her frolics pantomime
I bore a part:
Her gayest train full oft would join
With guileless heart.

But e'er I yield thee up her prey,*
Forever I'll renounce her sway:
What tho' her votaries inveigh
With scornful leer;
Regardless I pursue my way,
Devoid of fear.

Dear partner of my hours of leisure,
Thou never-failing source of pleasure,
How oft hast thou, in sweetest measure,
My cares beguiled;
Whilst, cheer'd by thee, my heart's lost treasure
Has fondly smiled.

Memento of those hours so sweet,
Companion of my lone retreat,
Ne'er, while the pulse of life doth beat,
From thee I'll part:
Those notes so valued still repeat
To cheer my heart.

And when, by earth's cold mantle prest,
This woe-worn heart shall sink to rest,
May yet remain one faithful breast
To mourn for me:
That friend, perchance, with feeling blest,
Will cherish thee.

HARMONICA.

* *Those Piano Fortes which the writer saw in New-York, and elsewhere, about two years since, were constructed, externally, very differently from what they were twelve or fourteen years ago.*

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

ANECDOTE

Towards the History of the Spanish Inquisition.

When Gen. Lassade entered Toledo, he immediately visited the Palace of the Inquisition. The great number of the instruments of torture, especially the instruments to stretch the limbs, the drop baths (already known) which cause a lingering death, excited horror even in the minds of the soldiers hardened in the field of battle. Only one of these instruments, singular in its kind, for refined torture, disgraceful to reason and religion in the choice of its object, seems to deserve a particular description. In a subterraneous vault adjoining the secret audience chamber, stood in a recess in the wall, a wooden statue made by the hands of monks, representing—who would believe it?—the Virgin Mary—a gilded Glory beamed around her head, and she held a standard in her right hand. It immediately struck the spectator, notwithstanding the ample folds of the silk garment which fell from the shoulders on both sides, that she wore a breast plate. Upon a closer examination, it appeared that the whole front of the body was covered with extremely sharp nails, and small blades of knives with the points projecting outwards. The arms and hands had joints, and their motions were directed by machinery placed behind the partition. One of the servants of the Inquisition, who was present, was ordered by the General to make the machine *manœuvre*, as he expressed himself.—As the statue extended, its arms gradually drew them back, as if she would affectionately press somebody to the heart; the well filled knapsack of a Polish grenadier supplied for this time the poor victim. The statue pressed it closer and closer, and when, at the command of the General, the director of the machinery made it open its arms and return to its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three inches deep, and remained hanging upon the nails and knife blades.

EDUCATION.

The following extracts from Gov. CLINTON's speech to the Legislature of New-York, at the opening of the session on the 7th instant, gives a very flattering and interesting account of the flourishing state of the elementary and higher schools in that powerful and respectable member of the American Union. The sun of public patronage has warmed into existence these numerous conservatories of public morals, and nurseries of patriots and statesmen; and the increasing advancement of the moral and political character of the state will demonstrate the wisdom of the liberal appropriations for the support of these important institutions, and the rapid developement of its power and resources will be the inevitable consequence.

EXTRACTS:

The flourishing condition of our seminaries of education, furnishes additional inducements to continue and extend the patronage of the state. In [illegible] thousand common schools, organized under the act for their establishment, three hundred thousand children are taught, and 160,000 dollars are annually appropriated to the compensation of the teachers. I am informed by the useful and able officer who presides over this department, that the number of pupils at present taught in our schools, is equal to nine-tenths of the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, which approximates to one-fourth of our whole population. There are probably twenty schools in this state conducted on the Lancasterian system exclusively, and several others which follow it partially, but not so far as to assume a distinctive character. In some of these establishments, several young men have been recently instructed as Lancasterian teachers; and it is to be hoped that this system will be carried into the most extensive operation. There are now upon an average about fifty scholars for every schoolmaster under the present plan of common schools; and whether the number be great or be small, the introduction of the Lancasterian method is of importance: for, admitting in all cases the competency of the teacher to attend to all his pupils, yet when we consider the rapidity of acquiring instruction under that system, and reflect on the useful habits which it forms, and the favorable impressions which it makes on the minds and the morals of those who participate in its benefits, we cannot hesitate to give it a decided preference. The education of youth is an important trust, and an honorable vocation, but it is too often committed to unskilful hands. Liberal encouragement ought, unquestionably, to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers.

In thirty of the forty incorporated academies, there were the last year two thousand two hundred and eighteen students, of which six hundred and eighty-eight were engaged in learning Latin and Greek. The fund appropriated for the benefit of these institutions is about 320,000 dollars.

In Columbia, Union, and Hamilton Colleges, there are five hundred and twenty-two students; and in the two Medical Colleges, one hundred and ninety-six. The grants to these establishments amount to upwards of 720,000 dollars: and perhaps the whole appropriation for the promotion of education, may be estimated at two millions and a half of dollars. Although this sum may appear highly liberal, yet when we look at the resources, population, and extent of the state, and consider that knowledge is essential to the happiness and dignity of man—to the existence of republican government, and to national power and glory, we must feel persuaded that more munificent dispensations ought to be afforded for its encouragement and diffusion. And I would particularly recommend the education, at the public expense, of youth distinguished and selected for moral superiority, or pre-eminence of talents and character. A measure of this nature is strictly in unison with the genius of our government, and would have a tendency to restore the equilibrium of society—to mitigate those prejudices which spring up in the freest communities—to develope intellectual resources, which would otherwise be lost to the world, and to excite a spirit of emulation propitious to the interests of knowledge, and promotive of the fame and prosperity of our country. When I contemplate the vast resources of the state, and particularly the immense revenue which will accrue from the completion of its great plans of internal improvement, I entertain a confident expectation that the rising and all future generations, will experience the continued and increased munificence of government, exercised in different ways and through various channels, for the promotion of instruction and the propagation of knowledge.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following statement exhibits, as near as possible, the present constitution of the British House of Commons:—

Members returned by 87 Peers in England and Wales,	218
by 21 Peers in Scotland	31
by 36 Peers in Ireland	51
144	300
by 90 Commons in England & Wales	137
by 14 Commons in Scotland	14
by 19 Commons in Ireland	20
by Governmental Nomination	16
Total returned by *nomination* in which the people have no vote	487
Independent of Nomination	171
Total House of Commons,	658

A *Majority* of the above members is actually *nominated by* 189 *individuals;* and this majority decides all questions in the name of the whole population which amounts to nearly *fourteen millions*. Of this population, it is calculated, that the number of persons qualified to vote did not exceed 122,084. The city of Glasgow, with a population of 100,784, has not a single representative in Parliament. This is also the case with Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, the population of which extends from 35,000, to 98,000. There are upwards of 20 other cities, none of which have less than ten thousand inhabitants, that have no voice in the national representation. One city, Bath, with a population of 31,469, has only 30 persons qualified to vote, and these send two members to Parliament. Gatton, and Castle Rising, in which there are only four dwelling houses, together with old Sarum and Midhurst, in which there are no dwelling houses, return four members!

But this shameful inequality is not the only feature in the English representation deserving of reprobation. All the *ministers of the king* and many of their *clerks* have seats in one or other of the houses of Parliament; and by an official document, printed by order of the House of Commons, dated in May, 1809, it appears that 76 members of the then parliament received in salaries and pensions, free from all deductions, no less a sum than £164,003 sterling, or $728,137 per annum. The ancestors of the present race of Englishmen had enacted "that no person who has *an office or place of profit* under the King, or receives a *pension* from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons." They had also declared, that, "it is a high infringement of the liberties of the Commons of England, for any lord of parliament or lord lieutenant to take any concern, or in any way interfere with the return of members to that house." These salutary declarations proceeded upon the principle, that a servant of the crown could not at the same time be a faithful servant of the people, and that a member ought not to be allowed to spend the money which he is expressly deputed to save. It was left to the profligate ministers of the last and the present reign to violate these correct principles. Even the *selling of seats* in the House of Commons, which a member openly declared to "be as notorious as the sun at noon-day," has been vindicated by the very *virtuous* ministers of the no less virtuous George the IV. [*Nat. Adv.*

Intemperance.

The following extract is from an address delivered by the Hon. *John Holmes*, before the members of Saco Lodge, on the last Anniversary of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.—*Eastern Arg.*

"TEMPERANCE is a masonic virtue. And let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that *intemperance* is a most fatal and destructive vice. The temptations and delusions of this adversary of our peace, the treacherous arts by which it flatters us from the paths of rectitude, and the syren song, by which it lures us into its foul embrace, surpass the powers of description. The cursed, fascinating, fatal charm by which it binds the faculties, captivates the heart and perverts and paralizes the understanding, is matter of the profoundest astonishment.—Before the danger is discovered, escape is hopeless and the willing victim irretrievably lost. Floating gently down a smooth and delightful current, towards the brink of a tremendous cataract, he sees no necessity of resisting its force, perceives not its increase, nor reflects that he is approaching the danger. Every moment the power and inclination to resist diminish, while the danger is increased. He approaches, perceives the dashing, hears the roaring and feels the trembling.—The current is accelerated, it becomes irresistible, he is hurried to the brink, the abyss yawns, he is swallowed in the vortex and lost forever. Is the charm irresistible? Does the malady admit no cure? Is the calamity inevitable? Can nothing be done by *masons* to prevent it? Yes. Let them beware that they never countenance or indulge an intemperate brother. Let them administer correction with the hand of friendship. Let the admonition be honest, faithful and seasonable. To provide against possible danger, let them often try the experiment upon themselves, to discover the first symptoms of the contagion.

They will pardon my zeal, for it is in the cause of humanity. I am pleading for the disconsolate mother, the hapless orphan and the broken-hearted and distracted wife. I come with the tears of disappointed love and the anguish of the wounded heart. I plead in the name and behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abandoned for revel and riot. I imagine I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansions of the dead, saying, "O ye sons of dissipation and excess! ye prodigals, who riot and wanton with the gifts of a bounteous Providence! come and behold the companions of your revels, the victims of your folly. See the father's pride and mother's joy, snatched from their embrace and hurried headlong to an untimely tomb. See the flower of youth and beauty shedding its fragrance and displaying its glory; but ere the morning dew has escaped on the breeze, it sickens, withers and dies. *Here* the object of virtuous affection: *there* the promise of connubial bliss; *this* the hope of his country, and *that* the encouragement and consolation of religion—all poisoned by intemperance, all doomed to a premature and disgraceful death. Look at these and be admonished."

Religious.

EXTRACT FROM DR. GRIFFIN'S SPEECH,

Delivered at the Fourth Anniversary of the American Bible Society.

The time has come when HOLINESS TO THE LORD should be written on all our powers and on all our possessions; when the people of these states should arise as one man, to a mighty and continued effort, and never rest till they have lodged a Bible in every house from Canada to Cape Horn.

And they *will* arise. A little while and those scenes shall be displayed which glowed under the pencil of enraptured seers. Not always shall wealth be regarded chiefly as the means of power and pleasure—but the rich shall account it the highest happiness of their distinction, that they have something to give to Him who created and redeemed them. We, or if not we, our posterity, will regard the silver and gold as the Lord's, and will cast into his treasury such offerings as past ages never witnessed. The rich shall bring their thousands, and the poor their willing mite. The gold of Ophir and the topaz of Ethiopa shall be brought; the flocks of Kedar and the rams of Nebaioth shall be devoted. The Bible shall have dominion over the world; a dominion more extensive than that of Alexander, and more benignant than that of Alfred. Under its holy and pacific reign, "officers shall be peace, and exactors righteousness." "Violence shall no more be heard in the land, wasting nor destruction within its borders." "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf, and the young lion, and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them."—You, sir, will see it, but not here. That morning shall chase the darkness from a thousand lands. The day shall pour its radiance into the cells of Hindoo superstition, and into the midnight of poor unpitied Africa. The light, breaking from Mount Zion, shall glance from the Appenines to the Andes, and thaw and irradiate the poles. "The light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be seven-fold as the light of seven days;" and "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Every man shall then possess a Bible, and every man shall press the Bible to his heart. Then shall be known the mighty work which the word of God was sent on earth to accomplish, and the prodigious influence on the happiness of men which it exerted. Then may you see the work of Bible Societies lie finished by their side. And when this glorious consummation of their labor shall appear, then may they come in and meet in a common centre, from America and Russia, and China and the Southern Islands, and sing their triumphs on Mount Zion.

The safe and general antidote against sorrow is employment. Sorrow is a kind of rust of the soul, which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the putrescence of stagnant life, and is remedied by life and motion.